

NEWSLETTER

HEALTHCARE

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Chinese team implants artificial heart in world's youngest, lightest patient

Doctors in East China's Jiangsu province have successfully implanted a magnetically levitated artificial heart into a five-year-old child with end-stage heart failure, setting a new global record for the youngest and lightest patient to receive a dual-ventricular assistance device of this type. This specially developed pediatric device weighs only 70 grams per pump and features low hemolysis and high biocompatibility. **(Xinhua)**

China releases new guidelines for long-term care insurance services

China released a national catalog of long-term care insurance services, with the goal of standardizing payment ranges and service quality. A total of 49 regions have participated in the national pilot program for long-term care insurance since 2016. The insurance now covers 190 million people, with cumulative expenditures exceeding 85 billion yuan (10.9 billion euro). **(National Healthcare Security Administration)**

Joint labs to focus on brain health, AI tech

The Institute of Science and Technology for Brain-Inspired Intelligence at Fudan University announced that it will establish a joint laboratory with a domestic hospital management enterprise centered on the early prediction of brain disorders. The facility aims to provide affordable early genetic testing for degenerative brain diseases, priced between 100 yuan (12.8 euro) and 200 yuan (25.6 euro). **(China Daily)**

Surgical technique developed in China helps thousands abroad

A domestically developed, novel surgical method for a common heart disease has been used to treat over 200,000 patients in more than 60 countries and regions and has the potential to reach even more in underserved and remote areas across the globe. The percutaneous and non-fluoroscopy (PAN) procedure offers a simplified approach to mitral valve transcatheter edge-to-edge repair. **(China Daily)**

New plan to boost fight against hepatitis

China aims to strengthen newborn vaccination against hepatitis A and B and reduce the prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen in children under 5 to 0.2% by 2030, compared to around 0.3% at present. Meanwhile, the diagnosis rate for chronic hepatitis B patients and the antiviral treatment rate for newly reported patients will both reach at least 80% by 2030. **(National Disease Control and Prevention Administration)**